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# Korean Affairs Report

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE--Tokyo Oct 6 KYODO--Fifty Catholic activists from 19 Asian countries concluded a meeting here after adopting an appeal to the South Korean Government to improve the distressing human rights situation there. The eight-day meeting also found human rights are widely abused in Asia and there is growing concentration of wealth and power in the hands of very few. It was sponsored by the office for human development of the Federation of Asian Bishops Conferences (FABC). The appeal, referring to imprisoned ailing poet Kim Chi Ha, demands that he be given medical treatment. The Catholic poet has been in solitary confinement for over five years for alleged anti-government activities and suffering from weakening health, a FABC spokesman said. In a separate open letter to Kawasaki Steel Co., the participants expressed concern over the people in Kalinga Gan, the Philippines, who were forced to leave their home town when the steel firm set up a plant there. The meeting also denounced many Japanese tourists who go to Southeast Asian countries on what it calls sex-package tours. "Japanese males are exploiting the poor people by the power of the yen for their own selfish interests," charged another appeal. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 6 Oct 79 OW]

SUPPORT FOR KIM YONG-SAM--Tokyo Oct 5 KYODO--The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) Friday issued a statement protesting the expulsion of South Korean opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) leader Kim Yong-sam from the National Assembly. Sohyo sent a telegram protesting the action to the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo and a telegram of encouragement to the NDP. The statement described Kim's expulsion as an extreme action designed to eliminate the opposition party as an effective force. The council also called for immediate suspension of Japanese Governmental aid to the Seoul Government and a drastic change in Japan's policies toward Korean affairs. Sohyo said its main slogans for international antiwar day on October 21 would be "Unify the Korean peninsula" and "Support the struggle for democracy in South Korea to secure peace in Asia." A protest statement was also issued by eight groups of South Korean Residents in Japan including the Japan headquarters of the Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification (Kaminto). [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 5 Oct 79 OW]

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT TO CONSTRUCT NEW LARGE HARBOR IN POHANG

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Sep 79 p 7

[Text]

The Construction Ministry decided yesterday to construct large-scale new port facilities in Pohang while expanding the port in Pukpyong by the end of 1984 at a total investment of 109.5 billion won in a move to expedite industrial development in the east coast area while facilitating the transportation of such products as cement, iron and steel produced in this area.

According to the ministry, following the completion of the port in Pohang now under construction by the end of this year, it will build an east port in the area that can accommodate 13 large vessels at the same time by the end of 1982 at a total expenditure of 71.1 billion won.

The Pohang ports, if completed, will accommodate 33 large vessels with tonnages of 10,000 to 5,000 at the same

time to deal with the output of iron and steel products manufactured by the Pohang Integrated Iron and Steel Mill, which is expected to increase to 8.5 million tons a year by June 1981 from the present 5.1 million tons, the ministry said.

In the meantime, it will also start the second-stage project to expand Pukpyong port from 1981 through 1984 at an investment of 38.4 billion won, following the completion of the first-stage project now under construction by the end of next year.

If completed, Pukpyong port will be capable of handling 20 million tons of cargo in a year, thus facilitating the maritime transportation of cement produced around this area while making great contributions to the rapid development of industries in the east coast area, the ministry said.

CSO: 4120



ECONOMIC RECESSION SEEN TO LAST TILL JUNE 1980

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] The national economy will continue to suffer recession until the end of June next year, registering only 6-7 percent in GNP growth rate, the Korea Development Institute (KDI) has predicted.

In a special report on the economic prospects for the 12 months from July this year until June next year to President Pak Chong-hui yesterday, KDI president Dr. Kim Mahn-je predicted that prices would rise by around 12 percent until next June while the nation's unemployment rate would remain at above 4 percent.

The KDI said that the nation would have to face a continued business recession until the end of June because of

- Obscure and precarious supply of crude oil to the nation and price uncertainty;
- General business recession in the world economy;
- Potential factors to push up prices at home;
- Factors for growing deficits in the international balance of payments; and,
- Popular unrest over unemployment and price spirals.

To attain targets set in line with the government's stabilization program, the report included recommendations to

minimize cost push-up factors and strengthen incentives for raising savings.

The institute president also reported to the Chief Executive in a briefing session on the monthly economic performance at the Economic Planning Board that it was necessary to adjust goals to achieve GNP growth, hold down the unemployment rate and price increase rates and to attain exports.

He reasoned that the national economy last July was plunged into a phase of recession, probably through the first half of next year, putting an end to the 45-month-long prosperity enjoyed since the

fourth quarter of 1975.

However, the economist predicted that the present recession would not be so serious as in the period between the fourth quarter of 1971 and the third quarter of 1972, and the year beginning in the fourth quarter of 1974.

As for measures to hold down cost push factors, the KDI recommended the continuance of the on-going economic stabilization program, including the tight money policy, the stabilization of the prices of agro-fishery products, curbing of excessive wage hikes and restraint on the pursuit of excessive enterprise profits.

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ROK--Seoul Sept 22 OP-KYODO--Foreign investment in Korea from January through August this year amounted to dollar 76.8 million, on an approval basis, in 35 projects, 76.8 per cent of the year's foreign investment inducement goal of dollar 100 million. A government tally released Saturday showed that the total broke down to dollar 361,000 (0.5 per cent) in the agricultural and fisheries sector, dollar 53.5 million (69.7 per cent) in the mining and manufacturing sector and dollar 22.9 million (29.8 per cent) in the social overhead capital sector. While Japanese and American businesses' capital investments in Korea fell from last year's 77.4 per cent of the total to 58.3 per cent this year, investment by European firms rose from 12.9 per cent to 26.7 per cent, reflecting the country's efforts to diversify investment sources. Meanwhile, Korea's foreign loan inducements this year totaled dollar 1.4 billion as of the end of August, only 41.5 per cent of the dollar 3.4 billion goal set for this year, according to the tally. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 22 Sep 79 OW]

CSO: 4120

STRENGTHENING OF DISCIPLINE FOR PLANNING URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen Discipline for Planning"]

[Text] All the party members and the workers are now expanding the vital struggle to fruitfully carry out this year's people's economic planning by highly upholding the calling of the party toward a general advance battle.

One of the important keys to accomplishing brilliant success in this battle is to set up strict discipline for planning in every sector and every unit.

Great leader comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"In every sector of the people's economy, we must set up strict discipline that will enable us to accomplish national planning without fail." ("Selected Works by Kim Il-song," Vol 7 p 237)

Strengthening discipline for planning is an important demand to fruitfully carry out this year's plan and to safeguard the constant high speed in economic construction.

In our country, all the sectors of people's economy, all the plants and enterprises are very closely interconnected, forming one big unified entity, where production processes are specifically set and progress with planning, in accordance with unified planning and detailed policy.

If only one sector or one enterprise fails to comply with discipline for planning and accomplish plans thoroughly, other related sectors are adversely influenced and the entire nation's economic development will be at stake.

Therefore, all the sectors, all the plants and all the enterprises must set up strict discipline for planning and thoroughly accomplish the plans of the people's economy by day, by 10 days, by month, and by index. By doing this, we can normalize the high standard of general production, guarantee the high speed of economic development and ensure balanced and planned development of the people's economy.

The first priority for us this year is the extraction industry. If the extraction industry is to be firmly supported with first priority this year, the coal mines and other mineral mines must carry out their assigned production quota without fail. Likewise, in order to improve foreign trade and drastically improve people's lives, the production planning of export goods and consumer goods must be thoroughly accomplished by index.

The problem of cooperation and abiding by the joint production rules in every sector, plant, and enterprise of the people's economy is also eventually related to strictly adhering to discipline for planning.

Indeed, strengthening discipline for planning is an important task to maintain the incessant upsurge of production in every sector of the people's economy, and planned and balanced development of the national economy.

All of us functionaries and workers must deeply study and understand the teachings of the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, as to strengthening discipline for planning, and also must vigorously get involved in the struggle to carry out the assigned planned norm on time and without a minute's delay.

The most important thing in strengthening discipline for planning is for functionaries and workers to have the right attitude and viewpoints toward national planning and to display the revolutionary spirit of carrying them out without any condition.

People's economic planning is the command of the party and the law of the nation, reflecting the entire people's opinion.

In this are contained the lofty intention of the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, wishing to make the country wealthy and strong and to provide the people with a better life, and the intention of the party to fully support the noble intention of the beloved leader.

All the guidance functionaries and the workers must deeply realize that every step of struggle for the accomplishment of people's economic planning is itself the command of the party and the honorable task of executing the law of the nation. They must also further exhibit the revolutionary spirit of executing the plans endowed from the nation with a sense of responsibility and without fail.

Equating national planning as people's own business is an important prerequisite for strengthening discipline for planning and for thoroughly carrying out the assigned quota.

When guidance functionaries implement the guidelines of the party for the revolutionary mass, and actively mobilize the productive mass, and when the productive mass themselves, who are the direct executors of national

planning, forcefully struggle, realizing their role as owners, we can fruitfully carry out the planned norm in every sector and every unit, and maintain the continuous high speed of economic development.

Guidance functionaries, as the officers of do-or-die units did, must always penetrate the productive mass of people, explaining the teachings of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and proceeding with the political work of day-to-day tasks for struggle, thus helping them accurately understand the importance and meaning of their planned norm and fully display revolutionary zeal and creativity.

In addition, they must inform the workers of their battle tasks so that the workers know their goals of struggle and carry them out without fail by day, by 10 days, by month and by index, and therefore, through this whole process, they would fully display loyalty to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

In order to carry out this year's plan ahead of schedule by strengthening discipline of planning, we must also arrange the work of economic organization and normalize the production at a high level.

Provided that guidance functionaries arrange the work of economic organization in great detail, we can mobilize the production potential to a maximum, normalize production at a high level and plan by day, by 10 days, and by index. The work of guaranteeing raw materials and resources is the most important economic organization work.

At present the revolutionary zeal of our party members and the workers is heightened, and the already found production potential is also great. If only raw materials and resources are sufficiently supplied, we can increase production by far and the plans can be excellently carried out ahead of schedule.

Economic guidance functionaries must mobilize the masses, actively search and mobilize internal potential, provide more resource potential and supply them to production sites systematically, especially in the area of railroad transportation.

In order to strengthen discipline for planning, it is important to cooperate and thoroughly stick to the rules of joint production among related sectors, plants and enterprises.

Better cooperative strategy under the condition of a close production tie among sectors of the people's economy, among plants and enterprises, will bring a greater upsurge in production and balanced and planned development in the people's economy.



In all the plants and enterprises, we must, under the communist slogan, "One for the Whole, and the Whole for the One!" help and lead each other and systematize manufacturing and supplying, at the beginning of each month, raw materials, resources, and parts related to joint production planning and contracts.

To grasp, control and sum up the form of plan execution in a normal manner is an important work not to be overlooked in strengthening discipline for planning.

Only by doing a good work in command, control and summing-up of plan execution can we correct the problems that come out in the process of plan execution on a timely basis, and organize and mobilize the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the masses.

Administrative Council committees, departments, plants and enterprises must normally command the overall production every day, strengthen the summing-up activity, correct suspected problems, and carry out all the planned norm without fail.

The summing-up activities must be done accurately for plants, enterprises, work places, work teams, or individual workers, and evaluated against budget and the norm of plan execution by tax index. All the party organizations must fully explain the teachings of the great leader comrade Kim Il-sung to party members and workers in accordance with its importance to strengthen discipline for planning, organize and actively mobilize them to a meaningful struggle toward plan execution, strengthen the group guidance by party committees, and positively support the planning staff so that they can fruitfully perform their roles.

All the party members and the workers, with endless loyalty toward the party and revolution, and with a high revolutionary spirit, must step forward to further strengthen the discipline for planning and bring about a new upsurge by accomplishing this year's plan ahead of schedule.

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CSO: 4108



## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### 1978, 1979 ECONOMIC GOALS, RESULTS COMPILED FROM SPA BUDGET REPORT

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 60, Jun 79 pp 22-31

[Excerpts] Settlement of the 1979 National Budget at the Third Session of the Sixth Supreme Peoples' Assembly [SPA]. The 1979 national budget was submitted and was approved at the Third Session of the Sixth Supreme Peoples' Assembly, which was held at the People's Cultural Hall from 27 to 29 March.

Following is a summary of the report by Kim Kyong-yon, minister of finance on the settlement of the national budget of last year and the outlay of the budget for this year, as reported by NODONG SINMUN dated March 28.

#### (1) 1978 National Budget

It was summarized that the national budget of 1978 was successfully settled with the enormous amount of 913.7 million won in reserve after spending a large sum of money to insure the accomplishment of the task of economic construction projected in the first year of the new prospective plan, strengthening national defense and elevating further the people's living standard."

Chart 1 shows how the 1978 budget was planned and what it accomplished.

#### (2) 1979 National Budget

The 1979 national budget was described as "accurately organized to actively mobilize national revenue sources in order to insure the successful accomplishment of the people's economic plan of this year, intended for faster economic development, and of socialist economic programs as presented at the 17th Session of the Fifth Party Central Committee convention as well as by President Kim Il-song's New Year message."

Chart 1: 1978 Budget Plan and Results

<u>Total Revenue</u>	Planned Amount Won	Real Amount Won	Increase Over Plan	Increase Over 1977
Sources of Revenue:	15,293,200,000	15,657,300,000	102.4%	113.5%
Trading				(115.6%)
Earnings from National Enterprise				(119.6%)
Industrial Enterprise				(121%)
Payment from local to Central Budget		1,109,900,000		
Growth of savings from reduced material cost		28% of total revenue (913,700,000)		
<u>Total Expenditure</u>				
Details of Expenditure:	15,293,200,000	14,743,600,000	96.4%	110.4%
Peoples Economy				110.6%
Mining Industry				122%
National Defense	16% of total (2,446,910,000)	15.9% of total (2,344,230,000)		
Social & cultural				107.3%
Education				1.2 times
Cultural				1.1 times
Health				107%
Reserve		913,700,000		

Note: Parenthesis under Planned and Real amount shows the amount that KITA CHOSEN KENKYU calculated. Parenthesis under increased over 1977 shows percentage estimated by KITA CHOSEN KENKYU.

Chart 2: Details of 1979 Budget

	Amount	Percentage	Compared to 1978
Total Revenue	17,301,320,000		110.5%
Total Expenditure	17,301,320,000		117.3%
Investment in People's economy			119%
Mining Industry			1.4 times
Machinery Industry			1.2 times
Construction Industry			1.1 times
Chemical Industry			1.3 times
Fishery			1.2 times
Housing Construction			1.3 times
Transportation			1.2 times
National Defense		15.2%	-- times
Social and Cultural Policy			114.6%
Education			1.3 times
Basic Construction funds			--
Educational activities	Large sum		
Children's health and education			1.1 times
Health and Welfare			115%
Education for Korean residents in Japan	More than last year		

(3) Plans, Accomplishments and Objectives by Each Economic Sector and By Each Plant

Chart 3 shows 1978 plans and accomplishments by each economic sector. It also shows 1979 planning. Chart 4 shows the plans and results of factories and enterprises for 1978 and 1979.

The plans for 1978 in both charts were taken from the national budget reports by Kim Kyong-yon, minister of finance, presented at the second

Chart 3: 1978 Plans and Accomplishments and 1979 Plans by Economic Sector

Economic Sector	1978		1979
	Plans	Accomplishment	Plans
Industrial Growth		117%	
Grain Production	8,800,000 tons		8,800,000 tons
Investment for Production Facilities	1.2 times more than last year		119% over 1978
Investment for Mining	34.2% of total industrial construction investment	122% more than 1974	1.4 times over 78
Electric Power		110% over 1977	
Steel		127% over 1977	
Construction targets for Industrial sector		2,914 projects	
Cement		132% over 1977	
Investment for Machinery	1.3 times over 1977		1.2 times over 78
Investment for Building Materials	Enormous sum of money ranging several hundred million won		1.1 times over 78
Investment for Metal Industry	" " "		
Investment for Chemicals Industry	" " "		1.3 times over 78
Investment for Light Industry	1.2 times over last year		
Edible oil			1.2 times over 78
Sugar			1.2 times over 78

Chart 3: (continuation)

Economic Sector	1978		1979
	Plans	Accomplishment	Plans
Investment for fishery	Large funds	1.2 times over 77	1.2 times over 78
Investment for transportation			1.2 times over 78
Rail electrification			more than 400 kilometers
Electric engine production	1.2 times over 1977	133% increase	
Carbo boxcar		131% increase	
Investment for agriculture		1.3 times over 1977	
Chemical fertilizer		123% increase over 1977	
Tractor supply		1.2 times over 77	
Farming machinery		1.2 times over 77	
Investment for housing construction			1.3 times over 78
Social and cultural	112.3% increase over 1977	107.3% increase over 1977	114.6% over 78
Education	115% over 77	1.2 times over 77	
Basic funds for educational facilities			
Educational activities			
New schools		604 schools	Large sum
Classroom expansion		over 10,000	over 10,000
Children's education			1.1 times over 78
Cultural activities		1.1 times	

Chart 3: (continuation)

Economic Sector	1978		1979
	Plans	Accomplishment	Plans
Movie facilities	178	107% over 1977	115% over 78
Health facilities			
Preventive medicine and clinic, number of hospital beds			104% over 78
National defense	16% of national budget expenditure	15.9% over 77	15.2% over 78
Cost of industrial production			Reduced by 4.3% over 1978
Cost of construction			Reduced by 4.3% over 1978

Chart 4: 1978 Plans, Accomplishments and 1979 Plans of Industrial Plants

Plants	1978		1979
	Plans	Accomplishments	Plans
Musan Mine	Continue to expand 1000 ton capacity magnetic iron refining	Improved and expanded	Establish strong base of modern large scale iron ore mining
Komdok Mine	Improve and expand	Improved and expanded	
Anju Consolidated Coal Mine	Improve and expand	Improved and expanded	To achieve twice as much coal production as 1978
Tanchon Magnesium Mine	Install 110 meter rotary furnace	Strongly advanced	
Toksong Mine			Expand
Yongyang Mine			Expand further



Chart 4: (continuation)

Plants	1978		1979
	Plans	Accomplishments	Plans
Sungni Automobile Consolidated Plant	Newly install large size automobile production plant and casting works		
Tae'an Heavy Machinery Factory	Promote construction	Strongly Advanced	Begin operation of 2nd consolidated processing plant
Automated equipment plant	Promote construction		
Jet nozzle factory (note: 1)	To complete construction		
Mini-motor plant	To complete construction		
Moranbong Watch Plant		Newly constructed	
Pyongsung Synthetic Leather Plant		Newly constructed	
6.4 Vehicle Plant			To complete steel casting plant
Ponghwa Chemical Plant	To complete 1st phase project and begin operation	Completed and began operation with estimated 1 million capacity	
Hungnam Fertilizer Plant			Added new facility for carbide plant, sulphuric acid and caustic soda plants
Youth Chemical Federation Plant	To complete and begin operation of petrochemical plant	Completed building polyethylene and orlon plants	To complete building naphtha thermal dissolution plant, orlon plant, polyethylene plant, 11.8 paper plant

Chart 4: (continuation)

Plants	1978		1979
	Plans	Accomplishments	Plans
Hoeyong Craft Paper Plant	To complete building and begin operation		
Kimchaek Iron & Steel Complex	To promote construction	Strongly pressing ahead	
Battery Plant	To complete construction and begin operation		
Aoji Chemical Plant Expansion Project	Slowly begin project		
Taedonggang Electric Power Plant		Strongly pressed its construction	To push ahead
Railway electrification			
Kilchu-Hyesan	To be completed by April 1979	Completed	
Taedonggang Sinsongchon	To be completed by April 1979	Completed	
Kowon-Pongsan (note: 2)			To complete
Sinsongsan-Changsan			To complete
20,000-ton class cargo ships	To be built		To build
14,000-ton class cargo ships	To be built	Built	
Haeju Port		Pushing for expansion project	To push aggressively ahead
Nampo Port		" " "	" " "

Chart 4: (continuation)

Plants	1978		1979
	Plans	Accomplishments	Plans
Songnim Port	All complete		To construct
400,000 chongbo dry field irrigation project			
Freeways		Completed Nampo-Pyongyang-Wonsan	
Subway		Completed 3d phase	
Pyongyang Hasin Street and Pyonghung Street		Completed	
Anju Consolidated Coal Mine District	To build housing area	Build cultural city	
Samjiyon	" " "	" " "	

Note 1: This plant indicates 26 February Plant

Note 2: We reported on page 31 of 48th edition that Changsan was an error for Changsan, but Changsan is mentioned at the SPA. Therefore, Changsang has been either renamed or it may be the name of station one ahead of Changsang. At Changsang, there is a mine by this name, according to MINJU CHOSUN, 2 February 79.

session of the Sixth SPA from 18 - 19 April 1978. (See our publication No 47, 44) The figures for 1978 accomplishments and 1979 plans were summarized from the latest report.

Within the reports on 1978 plans and accomplishments and on 1979 goals, the following should be noted: Remarks in the parenthesis are those of KITA CHOSEN KENKYU.

The 1978 industrial growth rate was 117 percent. (For 2 years, 1976 and 1977, industrial growth rate was not announced.)

The result of 8.8 million-ton grain production target for 1978 was not reported. (It was not mentioned in Kim Il-song's New Year Message nor at the Agriculture Convention.)

Chart 3: 1973-1978 Budget Plans and Results Based on Yearly Budgetary Reports (in won)

Year	Phase	Revenues	Expenditures	National Defense	Industrial Output
1973	Planned	8,543,510,000	8,543,510,000	1,281,520,000 (15%)	19% over 72
	Result	8,599,310,000 (15% over previous year)	8,313,910,000 (12.5% increase over 72)	1,280,340,000 (15.4%)	
1974	Planned	9,801,210,000	9,801,210,000	1,568,190,000 (16%)	17.2% over 73
	Result	10,015,250,000 (2% over previous year)	9,672,190,000 (16% increase over 73)	1,557,220,000 (16.1%)	
1975	Planned	11,517,200,000	11,517,200,000	1,898,820,000 (16.4%)	20% over 74
	Result	11,586,300,000 (15.7% over previous year)	11,367,480,000 (17.7% increase over 74)	1,864,260,000 (16.4%)	
1976	Planned	12,513,210,000	12,513,210,000	2,064,680,000 (16.5%)	
	Result	12,625,830,000 (8.9% over previous year)	12,325,500,000 (8.4% increase over 75)	2,058,350,000 (16.7%)	
1977	Planned	13,762,150,000	13,762,150,000	2,119,370,000 (15.4%)	
	Result	13,789,000,000 (9.2% increase over 76)	13,349,200,000 (8.3% increase over 76)		
1978	Planned	15,293,200,000	15,293,200,000	2,446,910,000 (16%)	117% over 77
	Result	15,657,300,000 (13.5% over previous year)	14,743,600,000 (10.6% increase over 77)	2,344,230,000 (15.9%)	

The 1979 grain production target was not announced. (However, at the Agricultural Convention, the figure, 8.8 million tons, was mentioned. Therefore, the grain production was projected at the same level for two consecutive years. In 1975 and 1976 the same grain production goal of 8 million tons was announced.)

In the economic sector, the best area of accomplishment was transportation.

Among 12 industrial facilities to be constructed in 1978, the only plant completed as planned was Ponghwa Chemical Plant.

Many plants reported as newly constructed or completed were not included in last year's reports on targets and Plans. (Moranbong Watch Plant, Pyongsong Synthetic Leather Factory, Highway between Nampo-Pyongyang-Wonsan, Cultural City at Anju General Mining District, Third Phase Project of Pyongyang Subway.)

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CSO: 4105

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'MINJU CHOSON' COLUMN URGES STATE PROPERTY PROTECTION

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Forean 17 Aug 79 p 2

[Column: "Explanation of the Laws"]

[Text] Today, as the whole people are struggling on vigorously to finish 1 month ahead of time the tasks of the second year of the Second Seven-Year Plan under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, conserving and cherishing the property of the state and society according to the requirements of the socialist constitution, and frugally managing the country's livelihood present themselves as very important problems.

It is the sacred duty of the public to assume the attitude of masters of the country's livelihood, to conserve and cherish the property of the state and society and to struggle actively to increase it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"...the public must conserve and cherish state property and community property, struggle against all kinds of abuse and waste and frugally manage the country's livelihood as masters. The property of the state and of cooperative social bodies is sacred and inviolable." (Kim Il-song, "Selected Works," Vol 6, p 379)

Under the wise leadership of the great leader, our people have firmly laid down the foundation for the socialist self-dependent economy and have created great material wealth in the land by holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and vigorously furthering revolution and construction.

All the country's wealth and its powerful economic base are the noble spoils of revolution seized with the bold of our people, and are the valuable fruits of the labor achieved with our people's sweat under the wise leadership of the great leader.



As the important base which ensures our people's happy, independent and creative life, it advances socialist construction and forms a firm foundation for the prosperity of the fatherland.

This is why it is appropriate as well as a glorious duty for our working people, the ones directly responsible for the property of the state and society, to conserve and cherish that property.

The socialist constitution requires that all the public struggle against all kinds of abuse and waste of the property of the state and society.

No one must damage or harm property of the state and society, which has been formed through the creative labor of the masses of the working people. Thus, the workers must struggle actively against all kinds of waste which eat away at state and social cooperative body property.

The constitutional provisions regarding conserving and cherishing the property of the state and society and managing the country's livelihood as masters forms a firm guarantee enabling all the public to manage and conserve the country's and the society's valuable property from the standpoint of masters, and to build and produce more with fewer materials.

The realities of today, when socialist construction has reached a high level and the scale of the country's livelihood has grown incomparably, raise the issue of realizing more thoroughly the requirements of the socialist constitution for conserving and cherishing the property of the state and society.

The most important thing in conserving and cherishing the property of the state and society more is that all functionaries and workers participate in work self-consciously and with the attitude of masters of the country's livelihood.

In our country, all workers are masters and managers of the country's livelihood.

Conserving and cherishing the country's property is work for no other than the workers themselves; it is most glorious work for expending usefully the valuable riches permeating their creative labor and blood and sweat for the prosperity of the country and the improvement of the people's lives.

All functionaries and workers must demonstrate more highly the masterly traits in the management of the property of state and society and manage the country's livelihood frugally so as to conserve every piece of machine equipment, every gram of iron and every drop of oil.

Next, all sectors and units must thoroughly establish economic technical measures to manage and use the property of state and society efficiently.

Properly establishing economic technical measures is an important guarantee for eliminating all kinds of waste at factories and enterprises and vigorously forwarding production and construction.

The important things in establishing economic technical measures are properly setting up property management systems in all factories and enterprises and thoroughly keeping internal order.

All sectors and units of the people's economy must set up property management team chiefs in accordance with the situation and must institutionalize the work of confirmation.

In addition, they must properly establish planned preventive conservation systems for machine equipment and regularly carry out inspection conservation work to ensure the full capacity and full load of their machine equipment.

Another important problem in establishing economic technical measures is properly doing technical management work for property.

All factories and enterprises must equip themselves fully with various kinds of technical apparatus and tools and adhere strictly to standard manufacturing methods in production and construction.

The next important thing in managing the country's livelihood frugally is establishing strict systems and order for the management of the property of state and society.

We must establish strict systems and order and exert strong control in the management of the property of the state and society in order to deny even the smallest toehold for outmoded ideology in property management, and we must correctly manage and effectively utilize state property.

We must first establish an orderly system which unerringly records all property, including fixed property.

All organs and enterprises must carry out inspection work on fixed property, and adhere to established order and regulations in receiving and sending all the country's materials.

All organs and enterprises must unfailingly follow established regulations and procedures when receiving from, or turning over to another organ, fixed property, as well as when dismantling or junking fixed property.

Also, they must establish strict systems and order in material conservation management work so as to eliminate the waste of even the smallest thing.

An important task in conserving and cherishing the property of state and society is pushing on with this work as a mass movement.

All functionaries and workers must eliminate even trifling waste everywhere, and must produce more and better with less labor and material.

Also, they must struggle against all kinds of unnecessary expenditure, and must manage their individual and collective lives solidly.

The role of government organs on each level must be enhanced in order to conserve and cherish the property of the state and society and manage the country's livelihood frugally in accordance with the requirements of the socialist constitution.

Functionaries of government organs on all levels must actively explain and propagandize among functionaries and workers regarding the great leader's teachings about managing the property of state and society under the leadership of party organizations, and regarding party policy as the embodiment of the great leader's teachings, as well as laws and regulations about managing the country's property, so that all will work according to the requirements of law and regulation.

All provincial people's assemblies must enhance the role of legal explainers to have them explain and propagandize the requirements of the socialist constitution for conserving and cherishing the property of the state and society and managing the country's livelihood frugally.

All people's assemblies must also enhance the role of supervisory control organs to supervise on a daily basis the work of all organs and enterprises to manage the property of state and society and establish strong control to prevent even trifling waste.

Thus we must bring about an epochal transformation in conserving and cherishing the property of the state and society and frugally managing the country's livelihood.

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RAILROAD WORKERS CORRECT OPERATIONAL DEFICIENCIES

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 5 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Correspondent Kim Ch'ang-son: "Setting Up Steel-like Discipline"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught:

Political work among the functionaries of the railway transport sector must be strengthened so that they all observe established regulations and order self-consciously to ensure the timely operation of trains and avoid accidents."

Upholding the teachings of the great leader, young transport workers of the Hamhung Locomotive Unit are self-consciously observing regulations and order while ensuring timely operation to bring about unprecedented innovations in moving freight.

The local LSWY organization has recently been at the vanguard of organization of political work by establishing steel-like discipline and order among LSWY members and young transportation workers in order to further expand its vitality.

Upholding the teachings given by the great leader just last June at the 18th Plenary Session of the 5th Party Central Committee, the primary level LSWY committee chairman comrade Kim Yong-sam, bearing the heavy responsibility of bringing about the transportation revolution more vigorously, got on board locomotive number 5415, the "LSWY," for what was already the fourth time. On board the train, he talked and worked with the young transportation assistants while doing political work to uncover problems which needed to be solved.

The problems were none other than making them fully aware of the technical and driving regulations of railway operation and doing technical management properly according to the requirements of the regulations.

In order to resolve these problems, the primary level LSWY committee first organized study at the youth school, using the teachings given by the great leader at the 18th Plenary Session of the 5th Party Central Committee and his teachings on establishing steel-like discipline in the railway transport sector.

At the same time the LSWY organization had all young transportation assistants thoroughly familiarize themselves with railway regulations.

In relation to this, the primary level LSWY committee chairman took direct charge of four primary level units and went out to the field.

As soon as he went out, he had all the comrades make regulation notebooks and copy down all kinds of regulations, after which he made them fully aware of the regulations.

Thus in no more than 1 week, the primary level organization committee chairman Ch'oe Kyong-hwa and such young transportation assistants from the primary level organization as comrades Yu Kum, Yu Ch'ol-ho, and Pak Yong-ch'ol were already thoroughly conversant in the necessary regulations.

Having gained experience in this area, the primary level LSWY committee broadened its scale, carrying out question and answer sessions among the primary level organizations. Through the study of regulations, the young transportation assistants came to know clearly regulations they had not known before; they also came to know detailed regulations well.

The primary level LSWY committee did not stop with making all the young transportation workers fully aware of regulations, but also made sure that they carried out these regulations thoroughly in practice.

Thus the LSWY organization organized effective struggle meetings on the memoirs of anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members known as "Discipline Must Be Well Kept When It Is Hard To Do So" on the primary unit organization level.

Five primary level units held effective struggle meetings on the memoirs. At the meetings, comrades Cho Kwang-nin, Hwang Ha-son and Ko Chae-jon discussed their resolution as follows.

"Once when changing cars, I violated the coupling regulations and delayed the formation of the train for a time.

"Even though our socialist construction sites, which are leaping forward with creativity, may be halted for only 1 second, the damage to our progress is great. From now on, I will regard even the most trifling violation of regulations or instance of carelessness as undisciplined acts, and will not let such things happen again.



"I will struggle to awaken my comrades who sometimes gloss over operating regulations while working, so that we will have not even one instance of violation of regulations."

The young transportation assistants received another breast-burning shock through the effective struggle.

As their self-awareness of discipline was rising, the primary level LSWY organization had the young transportation assistance of youth work team number 5420 make a model for the turn-around time regularization and standardization process and organized education by example.

Thus the struggle to establish discipline and order in railway operation spread like flames among the young transportation assistants of the whole locomotive unit.

While looking after the locomotives, the primary level LSWY functionaries led the struggle to become better models for the young transportation assistants in their establishing of discipline and order.

A while back, the primary level LSWY committee chairman spent a whole day on the premises where number 5415, the LSWY, did its car changing work.

On that day, comrade Kim Ch'ol-sun thought wonderous his LSWY committee chairman, who was walking up and down the line, entering the premises, drawing and calculating something.

But all was made known that evening when comrade Ch'ol-sun received a drawing from the primary level LSWY committee chairman.

"Here, take this. It's a drawing on the line entering the premises where you do the work of changing cars. If we are to adhere better to the established regulations and eliminate even small mistakes, each of us must know the situation of his track section thoroughly. From now on, let each of us struggle to know the track and the possible obstacles of his section."

Concerned with how he could truly help the work of the young transportation assistants and lead them with actual models, the LSWY committee chairman brought about a great response to his work ethic from among the young transportation assistants.

Thus all the young transportation assistants in the locomotive unit used drawings to familiarize themselves with the actual situation and potential obstacles of their operation sections while striving to become well versed in operations regulations.

The primary level LSWY committee designated number 5410 as a demonstration unit and set up models for facility inspection systems, tool boxes and parts boxes.



As this becomes more general, all the young transportation assistants regularly carry 27 kinds of tools and over 80 parts per locomotive while establishing inspection conservation systems as required by technical management regulations so as to continuously improve the efficiency of locomotives.

Today the youth of all locomotive teams, including the transportation assistants of the local youth work team, the "LSWY," are unfailingly adhering to regulations while overfulfilling their transportation plan every day and every month and continuing to raise the miraculous cry of victory. All these facts show that in raising the flames of the transportation revolution, the problem is solved with the establishment of self-conscious, steel-like discipline.

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## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### ARTICLE DISCUSSES DPRK-LATIN AMERICA RELATIONS IN THE 70'S

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN MONDAI in Japanese No 29, 30 Aug 79 pp 9-15

[Text] North Korea's Interest in Latin America

The relationship between North Korea and Latin America recently took a sudden upturn as Pyongyang established diplomatic relations in May 1979 with the Grenada revolutionary government and extended diplomatic recognition in July 1979 to the provisional government of Nicaragua.

The North Korean influence in this area has been in the past mainly felt in those countries already having diplomatic relations, including Cuba, Costa Rica, Guyana, Jamaica, Venezuela and Barbados. But since 1976 North Korea has not made any significant diplomatic move in the area, with the exception of Cuba and Guyana, as seen in severance of relations with Chile and Argentina.

However, the overthrow of the Gory and Somoza pro-American dictatorial regimes brought about a change in the political situation favorable to North Korea-Cuba axis powers. The change was to be extremely significant to the Sixth Non-Aligned Nations' Heads of States Conference scheduled to be held in September in Havana.

Therefore, North Korea and Cuba held several preconference coordination meetings which led to an agreement in early July. North Korea finalized her own position through separate meetings of its Party Political Committee and Central Committee of the Peoples Joint Conference held immediately following the agreement with Cuba.

#### Past Relationship Between North Korea and Latin America

(1) Diplomatic: North Korea has established diplomatic relations with eight countries including Grenada, Nicaragua and six countries mentioned above. North Korea sent ambassadors to Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, Venezuela and Barbados and received ambassadors from Cuba and Guyana.

(2) Economic: Cuba and Guyana have active relations with North Korea. As for Peru, Trade Representative Offices were to be set up at each other's

capital based on the agreement in April 1974, but the North Korea Trade Representatives Office in Peru was deprived of diplomatic status in June 1977.

(3) Cultural: Besides Cuba and Guyana, nongovernmental cultural exchange was established by signing an agreement to maintain contacts among Autonomous University of Honduras, Peru-San Marcos University and Kim Il-song University.

(4) Friendship Association: The eight countries including Cuba, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Peru, Guyana and Surinam established friendship association with North Korea, and North Korea established friendship associations with seven countries—Cuba, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Panama, Colombia and Guyana. There is also the Korea-Latin America Friendship Association. Recently, the Korean Committee for Alliance with People of the World became visibly active.

(5) Committee To Support Korean Unification: The committee was set up in 12 countries including: Cuba, Peru, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Jamaica, Honduras, Ecuador, Guyana, Venezuela, Dominican Republic and Belize.

(6) Study Group of Kim Il-song Ideology: There are study groups in Dominican Republic, Guyana, Ecuador, Brazil, Bolivia, Panama, Cuba and Chile, but its main strength comes from friendly political parties and revolutionary groups such as friendship associations and Support Korean Unification Committees.

(7) Congratulatory message sent by Kim Il-song to National Events of Friendly Countries: The message was sent to Cuba, Guyana, Venezuela, Jamaica, Peru, Mexico, Panama, Barbados, Colombia and Costa Rica.

(8) Attendants to the 30th Anniversary of North Korea National Day Celebration: Party and government representatives from Cuba and Guyana, a government representative from Venezuela, party and government representatives from Jamaica, Communist Party of Mexico and Socialist Party of Costa Rica.

(9) Attendants to Korean literature, Photo and Artcraft Show of last year: Guyana, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico.

(10) Attendants to the Second Korean Unification World Congress: Cuba, Guyana, Peru, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Costa Rica.

#### This Year's Trend

With the exception of diplomatic exchange with Cuba and Guyana, there was no major North Korean diplomatic move in Latin America last year. The main activities were: On 18 February, Latin American Chuche' Ideology

Study Center was set up in Costa Rica. In May, the former prime minister of Peru visited North Korea. In July Kim Il-song sent a gift to Venezuela. In November, the North Korean ambassador arrived in Barbados to take up the diplomatic post. He will simultaneously serve Guyana and Jamaica. In November also, the president of a Brazilian export-import firm (Ecosium) [phonetic] visited North Korea. In November, the Dominican Committee To Support Unification was organized.

But from the beginning of this year North Korea began to make active contacts with Latin American countries. Following is a listing of major events.

11 March--Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the president of Venezuela upon his inauguration.

27 March--as reported by KCNA--Premier Yi Chong-ok sent a congratulatory message to the Grenada revolutionary government extending diplomatic recognition.

21 April--Members of the Colombia National Congress visited North Korea.

25 April--A special envoy of Castro visited North Korea.

4 May--Kim Il-song met with the chairman of the Colombia-Korea Friendship Association.

5 May--Welcome rally was held to welcome the first visits by Korean overseas residents in the Americas.

9 May--A joint communique was issued to exchange diplomatic representatives with the Grenada revolutionary government upon establishing diplomatic relations with the government.

10 May--Kim Il-song sent a message of sympathy to flood victims in Jamaica.

May--The general secretary of the Comrade Kim Il-song Chuche Ideology Study Center of Guyana visited North Korea.

17 May--The prime minister of Jamaica met with the North Korean Charge d'Affaires.

7 June--The prime minister of Guyana met with the North Korean ambassador.

June--College seminar of Central America to study chuche ideology was held in Honduras.

On 25 June, the Liberal Party representatives of Colombia visited North Korea. The delegation, made up of members of the House of Representatives and others, totaled five. They met with the North Korean delegation headed by Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki on 26 and 28 June to exchange

views on the development of friendly cooperative relationship. (In June 1975, North Korean Workers Party representatives led by Central Committee member Son Song-pil visited Colombia and both parties published a joint announcement.

28 June--North Korea sent agricultural machinery to Guyana.

1 July--The government delegation from Grenada visited North Korea.

2 July--The government delegation from Cuba visited North Korea.

5 July--A joint rally was held with the people of Nicaragua.

21 July--The new ambassador arrived North Korea from Cuba. The former ambassador was recalled to Cuba on 1 May.

17 July--The premier of Guyana met with the North Korean ambassador.

12 July--The North Korean ambassador arrived Jamaica.

9 August--Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the president of Ecuador on his inauguration. This was Kim's first congratulatory message sent to the Ecuadorian president in 4 years since August 1975.

11 August--North Korean delegation headed by Political Committee member Yang Hyong-sop was sent to the Third Party Convention of Guyana Peoples National Congress.

21 August--North Korea established diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

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## N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

### BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DPRK PERSONALITIES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN

[Unless otherwise indicated, biographic information has been extracted from Korean and English language sources published in Pyongyang.]

Han Hung-kuk

Chairman of the S. Hamgyong Provincial committee of the Trade Union Federation; read a report at 4th National Congress of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions held in Hanoi from 8-11 May 1978 (Hanoi SYNDICATS VIETNAMIENS in French No 3-4, May-Aug 78 p 50)

Ho Chang-chong

Charge d'Affaires at of the DPRK Embassy in Rangoon; saw off Ambassador Kim Pyong-ki who left Rangoon for DPRK on 27 August 1979 (Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 28 Aug 79 p 2)

Kim Kyong-nyol [ryol]

Director of the Hwangchu Irrigation Control Station near Pyongyang; is author of the article, "Kinding Plain Overflows with Life-giving Water" (KOREA TODAY in English Aug 79 pp 57-59)

Kim Ck-nyon [ryon]

Director of the Pyongyang General Bureau of Garment Industry; interviewed in CH'OLLIMA (Pyongyang CH'OLLIMA in Korean Jun 79 p 20)

Kim Su-ho

Director of the Rest-home Management Department of the Ministry of Labor Administration and a journalist of KOREA TODAY (KOREA TODAY in English Sep 79 pp 39-40)

Kim Yang-il

Study room chief of the Korean Revolutionary Museum; was subject of the article, "Lasting Exploit which Will Shine Forever in National History," in which he expressed his views on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Kuantien Meeting (KOREA TODAY in English Aug 79 pp 14-16)



O Sung-sun (female)

Manager of the Chollima Yangdok Textile Mill; became Labor Hero (about 50 years old) (WOMEN OF KOREA in English No 3, 79 p 20)

Pak Mun-kwon

Bachelor and Associate Professor of Chuche Idea Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences; was subject of the article, "Lasting Exploit which Will Shine Forever in National History," in which he discussed on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Kuantien Meeting (KOREA TODAY in English Aug 79 pp 14-16)

Pang Ae-son (female)

Deputy to the SPA and Labor Hero, she is chairman of Management Board of Unha Co-op Farm, Unjon County, North Pyongan Province. She graduated from a college through a correspondence course; applied the Chuche-based farming method by analyzing the soil composition of the entire field of the co-op farm. (WOMEN OF KOREA in English No 3, 79 pp 30-31)

Pyon Sung-u

Director General of the Korean Central Bank; he was interviewed on the newly issued Korean currency in CH'OLLIMA (Pyongyang CH'OLLIMA in Korean Jun 79 p 36)

Yi Cha-sun (female)

Vice-manager of the Nampo Knitting Mill since September 1965. She left Japan for North Korea in January 1961 with her four daughters; was subject of the article, "Women of Mapo City" (WOMEN OF KOREA in English No 3, p 47)

Yi Sun-im (female)

Deputy to the SPA and secretary of the Primary Party Committee of the Pyongyang Vinyl Shoe Factory. Served in the Korean People's Army as a nurse; met President Kim Il-song for the first time in 1951. At the time she was 20 years old (WOMEN OF KOREA in English No 3, 79 pp 29-30)

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